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AN 1989-142043 [19] WPIDS  
DNC C1989-063116  
TI Lustre additive for rubber production - comprises polyurethane emulsion and emulsion obtd. by copolymerising monomers containing carboxylic acid and/or alkyl **acrylate**.  
DC A18 A25 G02  
PA (KAOS) KAO CORP  
CYC 1  
PI JP 01087670 A 19890331 (198919)\*  
ADT JP 01087670 A JP 1987-243496 19870928  
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AB JP 01087670 A UPAB: 19930923

A lustre-additive for rubber prods. comprises (A) an emulsion obtd. by copolymerisation of monomers containing, as indispensable components, alpha, beta-unsatd. carboxylic acid and(or) alkyl (C1-22) **acrylate** and(or) alkyl **methacrylate**, and (B) polyurethane emulsion. The luster additive has a glass transition temperature of -60 to 20 deg.C and a frictional durability of 80% or more. The frictional durability is obtd. by measuring black colour rate of the additive coated on a rubber plate with Macbeth illuminometer, and scrubbing the coated surface with filter No 2 for 50 times. Then black colour rate is measured once more. The preservation of the black colour implies frictional durability.

The alpha, beta-unsatd. carboxylic acid is **acrylic acid**, **methacrylic acid**, or maleic acid. The alkyl/**acrylate** or **methacrylate** is **methylacrylate** or **ethylacrylate**, **ethyl acrylate** or **ethylmethacrylate** or **n-butylacrylate** or **2-ethylhexylacrylate**. The polyurethane emulsion is obtd, for example, as follows: A water-soluble glycol obtd. by copolymerisation of polyoxyethylene glycol or propyleneoxide and ethyleneoxide is reacted with polyisocyanate to form a water-soluble polyurethane. The blending ratio of (A) and (B) is 70-20 : 30-80 (wt). The additives can contain other additives e.g. tributoxylethylphosphate, **fluorine**-containing surfactant, or defoaming agents.

ADVANTAGE - Lustre-additives with weather-resistance. (7 p

Dwg.No.0/0)

0/0

*See PU-Dispersions  
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